

The papers bring some additional news by the North
america, at Halifax, from Liverpool.

Shocking revelations in regard to the coolie trade at
the southern ports of China have come to light. The

formation was derived through the deposition of one hundred and five men taken from coolie receiving ships—inquiry having been ordered by the commander in chief of the allied forces. Three coolie ships had been snapped, and a nominal consent to an eight years' engagement in Cuba wrung from them by terrible modes of torture.

Louis Blanc had made a most successful *debut* as a public lecturer in England. In reference to the recent revolutionary movement in Spain, it appears that when the troops found that General Ortega had deceived them as to the object of his movement, they refused to march with the cry of "Vive

Reina." Ortega fled, pursued by his own troops, and was hoped that he would be captured. The troops had misled made their submission at once to the queen, and perfect tranquility prevailed throughout the country. All the Deputies at Madrid had presented an address to the Queen.

The national council, by a vote of 106 against 3, and the council of State unanimously, voted to grant the extraordinary powers demanded by the federal council. Advices from Sydney of February 7th state that great floods on the rivers had destroyed much property.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of South Carolina, which met this week in Columbia :

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the principles laid down in the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms, by the Democratic party, are sound and maintainable, and they are hereby re-affirmed as the principles of this

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes the right of the people of all the Territories, acting through the legally and freely expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants entitles them to a federal representative, and not before, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other

Resolved, That this Convention approves of the decision of the Dred Scott case, and the principles therein enunciated by the Supreme Court, and adopt it, together with the foregoing resolutions, as the platform of the Democratic party upon which we are willing to stand.

Resolved, That if in the judgment of our delegates to the Charleston Convention they should at any time deem it prudent to present the name of the Hon. James L. Orr as a nominee for the Presidency, it will meet our hearty approval, as he has by his brilliant career in Congress and steady adherence to the principles of the States' Rights Democratic School, entitled himself to the warmest considerations of his countrymen.

The South Carolinian says, that the proceedings were harmonious, and the meeting satisfactory. The position the South Carolina Convention on the Territorial question is, in substance, the same as that of the North Carolina delegation.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Charleston Convention :

State at Large—Hon. James Simons, alternate, Col. H. B. Poist ; Hon. B. H. Wilson, alternate, Hon. Thos. E. Powe ; Gen. S. McGowan, alternate, Hon. G. Cannon ; Col. R. B. Boylston, alternate, Col. T. N. Dawkins.

First Congressional District—J. H. Witherspoon, alter-

Third Congressional District—Hon. James Patterson, alternate, J. A. Bellinger; Col. B. H. Brown, alternate, P. K. Altemeyer.

Fourth Congressional District—Col. A. Simkins, alternate, J. A. Metts; L. Boozer, alternate, Col. B. Z. Herndon.

Fifth Congressional District—Hon. B. F. Perry, alternate; G. E. Edwards; Col. I. D. Reed, alternate, I. I.

Sixth Congressional District—Hon. John S. Preston, alternate, Gen. S. R. Chandler; E. Gaillard, alternate, Samuel

A Voice from the Grave.
addresses to the Cheesers, the Chapins, the Beechers and the
Bellouses, of New York.
In the United States Senate, in February, 1839, Henry Clay concluded a speech on the slavery question in the following "words of wisdom." [They have been recently published but they will have rehabilitation

14 If one dark spot exists on our political horizon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams around us? Was ever a people before so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? Did ever any nation contain within its bosom so many elements of

prosperity, of greatness, and of glory? Our own real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated and visible. It was clearly discerned at the commencement, and distinctly seen throughout our whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us? I beseech

the abolitionists themselves, solemnly, to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amid the infinite variety of objects of humanity and benevolence which invite employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood.

"I call upon that small portion of the clergy which

has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the nature of the divine mission of the founder of our religion, and to profit by this peaceful example. I treat that portion of my countrywomen who have given their countenance to abolition, to remember that they were most loved and honored when moving in their own

appropriate and delightful sphere, and to reflect that the link which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition petitions, may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous con-

sequences. And let us all, as countrymen, as friends, and as brothers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the Revolution, as, if adhered to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensations of Providence, be reserved for them."

TWO VIEWS OF THE CASE.—Judge C—, United States Senator from Vermont, related to us a good anecdote, the other day, illustrative of Abolitionism. The morning he was leaving home to enter upon his duties in this city, a straight faced deacon, who looked upon the whole South as a great pandemonium, called on him and

"Now, Judge, I want you to do all in your power to abolish slavery.

"Well," said the Judge, "how shall I proceed?"

"Oh, I don't know; but you must abolish it. It's a great curse, and must be abolished. You know more about law than I do. The church is my stronghold but

"The only way I see to abolish it," said the Judge, "is to buy all the slaves and set them free."

"Just as you say, deacon. I will agree to it in a moment, and will stand my share of the expense. Here is Woodstock with three hundred inhabitants, and this town would be called on for about six hundred thousand dollars, and I will urge it before the Senate."

The good deacon opened his mouth, then his eyes, allowed his tongue to escape from one corner of his face, scratched his head, and tapped impatiently on the floor with his foot. As the Judge was leaving the room, the deacon's power of speech came to him, and he called out:

"Oh, say, Judge, I guess you'd better let slavery

alone. The poor black fellows are better off in the South than up here in this cold climate!"

There are several just such deacons in the country.—*Washington paper*

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.*—The appointment of Meier E. G. English as United States marshal for

It appears by the report of the marshal of Ohio that the republicans of Ashtabula county are in arms to resist the execution of the Senate's authority to bring Brown before the committee charged with the investigation.

tion of the Harper's Ferry affair. This attitude of affairs was foreshadowed in the speech of Redpath. Nullification is the order of the day in the "labor States."

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